BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1863. NO. 18.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	12 50
Four days	2 50	One month	15 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	20 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northen Virginia—All Well—Prisoners and Wagons Taken, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—The news from Northern Virginia to-day is generally of an encouraging character. The train on the Fredericksburg Railroad did not proceed further than Alsop's to-day, some Yankee cavalry having appeared at Hamilton's Crossing. On the return trip the train took aboard at Guinea Station, about one hundred Yankee teamsters, captured Thursday morning, eight miles this side of Ely's Ford. The wagons, about eighty in number, loaded with ordnance and commissary stores, were on the road, and believed to belong to the second and fifth army corps. Gen. Rosser, with a squadron of cavalry surrounded the train and captured the teamsters. Only twenty wagons and about two hundred and fifty mules were brought off. Rest of the wagons destroyed.

From Lee's Army—Heavy Skirmishing—General Engagement Expected.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Several officers wounded in a fight between Johnson's Division and two Corps of the enemy on Friday afternoon, arrived last night. The fight took place between Ely's and Germana Fords, resulting in the repulse of the enemy with considerable loss. Further particulars will be sent to-night. Weather yesterday and to day very rainy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—A letter from John Minor Botts is published in the Yankee papers. He contradicts several statements concerning himself, recently published, and reiterates his purpose to take no lot, part or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who brought on the war. He will adhere to the principles he has maintained for thirty years.

The New York *Tribune* of the 24th notices a decline in gold and stocks. Government stocks were all lower. Stocks were excited throughout the day and closed lower.

Gen. Sanders died from wounds received in the fight near Knoxville. He entered West Point from Mississippi.

Report of the Yankee cavalry appearing at Hamilton's crossing is untrue. The train to-day proceeded to that point.

Nothing new by return train. The enemy crossed the Rapidan Thursday and Friday at several fords. It is believed a general engagement will take place within the limits of Orange county.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., 9 A. M.

Gen. S. Cooper: A rain storm prevailed all day yesterday. No movement of importance by either army. This morning the enemy are deploying in our front in line of battle. (Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—Meade's army crossed the Rapidan on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, at the lower fords—Germana and Ely's—and after throwing up entrenchments, moved in the direction of Orange C. H.

Friday forenoon, Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, engaged two corps of the enemy—French's and Birney's—18 miles below Orange C. H., and 12 miles above Chancellorsville. The fight lasted until night, but did not become general along the lines until three p. m., when the enemy were slowly driven back to their entrenchments. Little or no artillery was used on either side. Our loss in killed and wounded is four or five hundred. During the fight, Gen. Johnston's horse was shot under him.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 30.—There was some skirmishing yesterday evening and heavy cannonading for the last three hours, and some heavy skirmishing to-day. Beyond this nothing definite.

One hundred and twenty prisoners passed here *en route* for Richmond.

Gen. Wickham, of the cavalry, for some time disabled by falling from horse, returned to duty to-day.

Later from the North and Europe—Burnside Means to Hold Knoxville—The Fight on Lookout.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—Northern Journals to the 26th inclusive, have been received. Burnside was holding out at Knoxville on the 23d. He had notified the citizens that he would hold the place under all circumstances. Foster was at Cincinnati *en route* for Knoxville.

The situation on the 26th was satisfactory. There was heavy fighting west of the town on Saturday.

On Tuesday, Hooker, with the divisions of Geary and Osterhaus and two brigades of another corps, secured a position on the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with but small loss. The Confederates lost five to six hundred prisoners. Every attempt to retake the position was repulsed. Sherman crossed the Tennessee River at daylight the same day with four Divisions and carried another extremity on Missionary Ridge.

One of Banks' staff officers says a considerable quantity of cotton has been collected at Brownsville.

The expedition will be sent up the Rio Grande. It is thought two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton will be captured. The Union men of Brownsville are forming defensive organizations.

The Draft was enforced in the second and ninth Wards of Baltimore, on the 24th, without disturbance.

Later advices from Europe unimportant. Rate of interest advanced to seven per cent. on Confederate loan. United States 6's, twenty years, are quoted at same price.

Gold in New York 148 3-4.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—The Baltimore *American* of the 27th, (afternoon edition) has been received by flag of truce boat at City Point.

Grant telegraphs Halleck, from Chattanooga, dated 27th, p. m.: I am just in from the front and the rout of the enemy is most complete. Hundreds of wagons and caissons and occasionally pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. Pursuit will continue to Red Clay, in the morning, for which place I start in a few hours. A dispatch from Thomas, dated 25th, claims the capture of two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred are officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

A telegram from Cincinnati, dated 27th, represents Burnside perfectly secure in his position, and says Longstreet has not yet made a heavy assault upon the city, but seems anxious to secure a position for his batteries. A column under Wilcox is in motion for the relief of Burnside.

Gold in New York 143¼

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Shelling by enemy was kept up steadily on Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simpkins to-day.

Two ten inch Columbiads at Gregg, bearing upon Sumter, fired seventy-two shells on the Fort, of which twenty-nine missed. The enemy have also commenced firing thirteen inch mortars from Cumming's Point. Two Monitors were also engaged and fired twenty-eight shells, eight of which missed.

During the night the enemy continued his usual practice on Sumter with light Parrotts. Two hundred and fifty-seven shots were fired on Friday night, one hundred and thirty-six of which missed. No casualties in Sumter.

Capt. Jacob Valentine and two or three privates in Moultrie were severely wounded by the explosion of a Parrott shell.

No casualties on James Island.

Maj. Elliott has been promoted by the President to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The Latest from Lee's Army--Latest Northern News, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—The following was received early this morning at the War Department:

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 30.—*Gen. S. Cooper:* No movement of importance by either army yesterday. The enemy is in line on the East side of Minnie Run, and this army is in position on the Wes side.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

Minnie Run is sixteen miles east of Orange Court House.

Judge Ould received a reply from Hitchcock by last flag of truce, respecting the proposition of the former for the exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Breckinridge's son was captured by the Yankees around Chattanooga. Also Major Wilson, chief of staff.

Wm. Smith O'Brien has published in a Dublin paper a lengthy, able and scathing reply, to Meagher's recent letter denouncing the South. The letter is copied into the New York *News*.

Weather here very cold.

Longstreet Shelling Knoxville, &c.

BRISTOL, Nov. 30.—The latest advices from Knoxville, to Wednesday evening, state that Longstreet was shelling the place furiously. All the machine shops and depots have been destroyed by the enemy, and all the non-combatants had left the city. They state the enemy are on short rations. Weather exceedingly cold, and mountains covered with snow.

Since their arrival in Danville, several of the Yankee prisoners have broken out with small pox. The location of a Yankee prison at or near a town is one of the *blessings* of the war. The *precipitators* told us untold blessings would flow from disruption and we begin to see them.

One hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton, belonging to R. L. Patterson & Co., was burnt at Hickory Station, on the W. N. C. Railroad, on the 19th. Fire supposed to have been accidental.

We have Atlanta papers to the 27th but they give us nothing in addition to what we already had from Bragg's army. They all admit a reverse but give no particulars.

The *Mercury* announces that the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House are both expected to close at an early dry. Forage scarce, we suppose.

Gold 25, silver 20 and "greenbacks" 10 for one. Such were the figures, we learned, on yesterday. And so we go.

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. BASON, DENTIST,

MAY BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE, OVER MR. PESCUD'S Drug Store, for a few days longer, by special request. All operations for the Medical, Surgical or Mechanical treatment of the Mouth or Teeth attended to. Nov 30-1w

BREASTPIN LOST.

THE ADVERTISER HAS LOST A BREASTPIN somewhere on the streets of Raleigh. The Breastpin is a small one and in the shape of a key. It is highly prized by the owner, and a liberal reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the
Nov 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

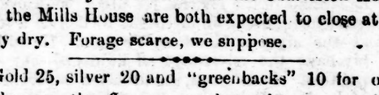
FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of
Nov 30-tf CREECH & LITCHFORD, Raleigh, N. C.

NEW TANNERY.

MOSES & JORDAN WILL TAN ALL HEAVY Hides for one-third, all Skins, one-half, the balance of the year. Location nine miles Southeast of Raleigh and three quarters of a mile South of Auburn, on the N. C. Railroad. Nov 30-1w*

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE



OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY, Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1863.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, will be sold at public Auction, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, in the city of Raleigh, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the 1st day of January, 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chathain R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Nov 28-tawtd

Standard, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin, will copy twice a week till day.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.
Oct 30-cawtd1stWD

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, NOV. 28.

APPLES—Green	$15 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 50
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$50
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$85
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$3
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$6
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$5
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$10
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$125 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	10@12
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$27 50
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 00
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES A CHRISTIAN PEOple under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially to confess our transgressions and humble ourselves before His chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considerations, as also by the request of the General Assembly and to concur in the action of other Southern States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; earnestly requesting its sincere observance by all the good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that all Ministers and Clergymen of whatsoever denomination, will open their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay his wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his creatures.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, {L. S.} Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A. D., 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Nov 30-td

All papers of the State copy till the 10th December.

BLOCKADE GOODS AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACE, INDIGO, Ext. Logwood, Bichrome Pass, 6 cases Finest Scotch Whiskey, 1 cask Pure French Brandy, Old Medaira, imported before the war, &c., Claret and Port Wines, 500 bales Carolina Belle Snuff, lot Fine Chewing Tobacco, French and English Tooth Brushes, French Lilly White, Combs of all descriptions, Lead Pencils, Mustard, Castor Oil, East India finest quality, Quining, Nit. Silver and Iodine, Calomel, Blue Mass, Rhubarb, Ipecac, Dover's Powder, Swt. Spts. Nitre, Balsam Copaiba, Mix. Tinch. Iron, Epsom Salts, Borax, Carb. Amonia, Bi Carb and Sal Soda, Potass Acet, Hoit's Cure for Corns, Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, Stanpede Mixture Fever and Ague, Jaynes' Sarsaparilla, Liver Pills and Cannonative. Sugar and Salt. Nov 30-2t

NOTICE.

AT MY RESIDENCE, 8 MILES NORTHEAST OF Raleigh, on Saturday, the 5th day of December next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will offer to the highest bidder, my Mules, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms, 12 months credit, interest from date, bond and good security or cash if preferred.
Nov 30-1w* W. G. RIDDICK.

TO MOULDERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE NORTH State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C., one or two good Moulders
Nov 28 10t* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Standard semi-weekly copy 4t.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of assorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.
Nov 21-1m J. H. KIRKHAM.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each

STOLEN BOND.

STOLEN FROM ME AT PETERSBURG, VA., A North Carolina Coupon Bond, new issue, for $500, No. 95. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Bond, as I shall apply for a duplicate.

P. HENNEBERRY, Windsor, N. C.
Nov 21-10t*

Petersburg Express copy 10 times and send bill to Smyth & Co.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress
Nov 21-3t

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to
T. J. HOLT,
Nov 26-codtf Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT HILLSBOROUGH ON THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1863.

2,500 LBS. SWEEDS AND ENGLISH IRON
20 Gallons Varnish
25 Cottage Bedsteads, large size
3 Gross Bed Screws
3 Dozen Mill Saw Files
2½ Dozen Hand Saw Files
3 Sets Iron Axles for Wagons
300 lbs. White Lead
3 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14
300 lbs. Hoop Iron
3 Boxes Mahogany Veniers, for Bureaus and Wardrobes
30 lbs. excellent Glue
1 Full set Blacksmith's Tools, new; never been used, (Bellows 38 inches,)
Heavy size 7 Spinning Wheels, No. 1 article
Some Wagon Chains
One fine Syrup Mill, three Rollers
Wood Screws, Sand Papers, &c., &c
Terms of sale, cash.

Any of the above articles can be traded for privately until day of sale. GEORGE BISHOP,
Nov 30 td Hillsborough, N. C.
Standard copy td.

NOTICE.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF L. A. MEWBORNE, (½ of a mile from Hughes' Academy, Orange county,) will be sold, on the 10th December, 1863, the following articles, viz:

60 Barrels of Corn
40 Fat Hogs
Sows, Pigs and Shoats
Fodder and Shucks
20 Bushels Sound Salt
1 Set common Blacksmiths Tools
1 Fine Carriage
2 Looms
1 Barrel Cider Vinegar
1 Fine Cow and other articles

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, we will offer the valuable Wheat and Corn Mill formerly belonging to Ellis & Willkinson. Our reason for selling is that we are going back to the Eastern part of the State.

—ALSO—

House and Lot, good Orchard, and 10 Acres of Land.
Nov 30-4t MEWBORNE & HARDER.
Greensboro Patriot copy till sale and send account to M. & H., Hillsboro.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE House and Lot in the Town of Hillsboro, now used as a factory. The building is 30x50 feet, with cellar and sheds on one side; is a well built house, sealed inside and painted inside and out; has a firstrate Pump and excellent water, ¾ of an acre of land, corner lot, and no building within twenty-five feet, consequently in no danger of fire from neighboring buildings; is well adapted for store room and tobacco factory. Price $2,500. The house cannot be built for double this amount.

GEORGE BISHOP,
Nov 30-t15D Hillsboro, N. C.
Standard copy.

FOR SALE.

A FINE LOT GILLESPIE'S MANUFACTURED Tobacco, for sale cheap, at
W. R. ANDREWS,
Nov 28-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, PRIvately, in the town of Hillsboro, a first class Building Lot, containing two acres, conveniently situated half way between the depot and court-house.

I will also sell a good riding and buggy Horse, if early application is made.

I also wish to rent or buy a good Piano. Refugees having a good instrument which they wish taken care of, have here a rare chance, as I am a practical tuner and can of course keep it in best order. Apply early.

HENRI BASELER,
Nov 25-6t* Hillsboro, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM IN WAKE COUNTY, twelve miles north of Raleigh and four miles from Forestville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I will sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 15th December, 1863, my crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Hay, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Peas, forty or fifty large, fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, thirty head of Sheep, Horses, Mules, fine blooded Milch Cows, one fine Durham Bull Calf, eighteen months old; Farming Utensils, consisting of Wagons, Dump Carts, Ox Carts, Ploughs, etc.; Household and Kitchen Furniture, one good Piano, one Singer's Sewing Machine, Beds, etc.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold five or six likely young Negroes.

Also, about twenty-five gallons of good Apple Brandy. Terms, six months credit, or cash if preferred.
Nov 24-td H. C. LIGON.
Standard copy twice and send bill to State Journal.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 bbd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2¼ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;

The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.

THOS. J. MITCHELL, Adm'r.
Nov 18-td

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.
Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money Address,
J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General,
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freemap, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan, Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Wm Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert F Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gates, Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of the Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my fine Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. G. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUsiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 16-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG GATLIN, C. S.
May 6-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. Bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
Aug 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

The News.

We have hardly space to refer to the news given in our telegraphic columns. The Northern news is interesting. The enemy claims to be secure at Knoxville, and that they have routed Bragg. We have given all the authorities, have permitted to reach us in contradistinction of the statements of the enemy. We hope matters are better than they are represented.

The news from Virginia is exciting. The whole of the Yankee army have crossed the Rapidan, fighting commenced on Friday and a general engagement has most probably taken place before this time. We shall know in a day or two.

At Charleston the enemy are blazing away as usual, while the children in the streets make toys of their shells. Great country, great war, prodigious children!

From Bragg we have nothing. We suppose the authorities at Richmond withhold what news they have. We have only to be patient, however, and we shall know it all.

Read the telegraphic column and ask us no questions, for then you will know as much as we do.

Senator Johnson, of Georgia.

We have already noticed the re-election of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson to the Confederate States Senate. The term for which he is just elected commences on the 18th of Febuary, 1864, and is for six years. He was elected twelve months ago to fill an unexpired term, left vacant by the declination of Mr. Toombs. As a matter of public interest, we append a brief biographical paragraph in reference to Senator Johnson.

Herschel Vespasian Johnson was born in Burke county, Georgia, September 18, 1812. He was educated for the law, and graduated with distinction at the University of Georgia in 1834. A short time thereafter he was admitted to the bar, when he applied himself diligently to the profession, and rapidly rose to distinction. While practicing law he took an active part in the local politics of Georgia. In 1844 he was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1848, he was appointed by the Governor of Georgia to the position of United States Senator, to fill a vacancy. In 1849, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. In 1853, he became the Democratic candidate for Governor, and, after a most exciting canvass, was elected. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest. At the close of his second term, in 1857, he retired to private life, where he remained until 1860. In the Spring of that year, he took an active part in favor of preserving the Democratic party. He opposed the policy of bolting from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and favored the nomination of Mr. Douglas. Governor Johnson advocated the policy of making the race with a united party, and without introducing any new issues to divide the South; so that, in the event of the election of a sectional candidate after this united effort to prevent it, the South would be prepared to go out in a body. His views, however, did not prevail. The party split in twain. One wing of the party nominated Mr. Douglas for President and Mr. Johnson for Vice-President. After the election in November, 1860, Mr. Johnson retired to his farm, in Jefferson, where he remained in retirement until he was elected to the Confederate Senate twelve months ago.

Rumors of a Raid.

We learn that ominous and mysterious messages reached this city, from below, on yesterday. A distinguished citizen of Edgecombe has become excited and wants additional protection, and it may be necessary to send the Home Guard to his assistance. If they move the Yankees will take to their holes in Newbern and Washington. How the distinguished citizen aforesaid learned that the Yankees were coming we know not, but we suppose he knows. We suppose the raid that captured a part of Capt. White's company has scared somebody below. Listen for the drum and fife, watch for the battalion colors and prepare to march with the Home Guard.

The play of "The Angel of Death" has been put upon the boards at the Richmond Theatre. It seems to us that we have enough of the "Angel of Death" near Chattanooga; in Northern Virginia and throughout the land, without such puppet shows as the theatrical quacks of the metropolis get up for the amusement of the attaches of the Court. But then the establishment is under the special patronage of Gov. Letcher and other dignitaries, and we must say nothing. "On, on with the dance!"

Mr. H. C. Cowles, House of Commons, will be absent a few days on a visit to the army of Northern Virginia, his brother, Capt. W. H. Cowles, 1st Cavalry, having been wounded in the recent fight on the Rapidan. The absence of Mr. Cowles is certainly pardonable under the circumstances.

Gen. Bragg and the President.

All the Richmond papers with the exception of the *Sentinel*, calls loudly for the removal of Gen. Bragg, and so do many published out of Richmond, but whether the President will be governed by these appeals remains to be seen. The *Whig* closes a long article as follows:

To bring the matter home. President Davis is sincerely and deeply attached to Gen. Bragg, has implicit faith in his abilities as a military leader, and cannot bring himself to believe that the public is enlightened in its want of confidence in his capacity. Some sinister and interested motive appears to be at the bottom of the opposition to him—some personal feeling against himself (President Davis) and some question of his ability to select the right man for the right place! If such be the suspicion of the President we can assure him that he is entirely mistaken. No personal hostility to the Chief Magistrate actuates the hundreds and thousands of those who implore a change of commanders for the army at Chickamauga. The majority of those who make this entreaty—how earnestly, almost piteously they make it!—entertain the highest admiration and respect for the President. Doubting nothing of his purity, his patriotism, his high intellectual capacity, they nevertheless think he has permitted his friendship to carry him too far. That is all. They lack confidence in Gen. Bragg, because, in the nature of things, they cannot possibly think otherwise. They have seen him at the head of one of the largest, bravest, best drilled, and best equipped armies in the Confederacy, driven back, step by step, nearly a thousand miles, from the vicinity of Louisville, Kentucky, nearly to Atlanta, almost in the heart of Georgia. They have seen him deliver four general engagements, in all of which his troops fought as bravely as troops could fight, but in all of which their bravery was virtually wasted, in consequence of the faulty disposition of the Commanding General. Finally they have seen him at the head of a late victorious army, driven from a position strong by nature and doubly strong by art—a humiliation which no great Southern army has ever before suffered. They have seen this, and they are compelled to conclude that the disaster was the result either of the want of skill on the part of the General or a want of confidence in him on the part of the troops. They have seen this, an they think they have seen enough. Enough to satisfy them that neither the reputation of Gen. Bragg nor the welfare of the country can be served by his continuing in command. Enough to satisfy them that President Davis is not benefitting his friend but harming him, by retaining him—for, however sure the public may be that General Bragg has done his best, they still will blame him for not resigning a place he is not able to fill, and in which he is making himself the scape-goat of terrible disasters, that an abler officer, and one possessing more of the confidence of his troops, might have averted. On their bended knees, the people of this Confederacy, who have suffered so much already from General Bragg, and who are now threatened with, perhaps, irreparable calamities in consequence of the blunders he has recently committed, would cry in anguish to President Davis, to repair, ere it be too late, the evils of his warm but erring heart, to save his friend from infamy and his country from perpetual ruin.

From the Enquirer, of Friday.]

THE CARD OF GEN. D. H. HILL.

We publish this morning a card from Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, fully and completely exonerating him from any responsibility for the failure of Gen. Bragg to reap the fruits of the victory at Chickamauga.—Indeed, when we consider the manifest injustice done Gen. Hill, we are surprised, as well as pleased, at the temperate character of his vindication. Gen. Hill has made the reputation of a hard fighter, of which no injustice can deprive him; and we, in common with our countrymen, earnestly hope he may be speedily reinstated in the Army of the Tennessee, under Longstreet, or Johnston, or Lee, and that Gen. Bragg may be permitted to rest for a season.

A CARD.

As several erroneous statements have been made in regard to my being relieved from duty with the army of Tennessee, it cannot be improper to give the facts in the case. When the order relieving me was received, I called upon Gen. Bragg and asked the cause of it. He said that he had no cause of complaint against me up to the close of the battle on the 20th September; that no imputations had been, or could be made against my military character, and that he would promptly rebuke any one making such in his presence. I then asked what could be the reason for his action. He alleged as the cause an expression of opinion on my part. I inquired why I alone was held responsible for this utterance, when the other three corps commanders (Longstreet, Buckner and Cheatham,) had concurred in it. To this no satisfactory answer was given.

The insinuation made by some of the army correspondents of my being tardy in attacking on the morning of the 20th September, is unjust. The first intimation that I received that we were to be the assailants, was an order to advance from the wing commander (Gen. Polk), received at 7:25, a. m. And the first I heard of the contemplated attack at daylight was from Gen. Bragg himself, some half hour later. The four essential preparations for battle had not been made at 8 a. m., and, in fact, could not be made without the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, who then appeared on the field.

Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has since told me that he was so far from being ready at daylight, that he was not even ready when I began the attack. My impression is that my corps was engaged more than an hour before a trigger was drawn by any other troops. To the fierceness of the assault by this heroic corps, the Yankees ascribe their massing on our right. If I am not greatly mistaken, we had gained the Chattanooga road, turned the Yankee works, and nearly reached the Kelly house before the left wing came into action. The Yankees concentrated their forces rapidly to regain the key point of their position.—Gens. Helm and Deshler were killed, and Gen. Adams was wounded and captured by the overwhelming masses thrown against my single corps. Gen. Adams told me that the Yankees, in conversation with him, ascribed the loss of the battle to their withdrawing too many troops from their right, to meet this morning attack of my heroic men on their left. It would seem that the delay in attacking on our left led them to believe that our forces were massed on our right. All the Yankee accounts of the battle agree in this view of our plan of attack.

I heard no firing on our left until after the fine troops of Walker and Liddell had come to our support.

The charge of tardiness being disposed of, it may be well to quote to the self-constituted critics the following extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, in refusal of my application for a Court of Inquiry: "Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department."

D. H. Hill, Lt. Gen'l.

From the showing of the Atlanta papers we infer that the "Gate City" is almost as bad as Richmond for vice and corruption. The city swarms with gamblers, thieves, pickpockets, rowdies, courtesans, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson. The Journal of Saturday was read.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Aycock and Wooley as the committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

Mr. Graham, from a select committee, reported a bill in relation to the salaries of public officers. [Allows the Judges of the different Courts $3,000 per annum, Public Treasurer $3,500, Chief Clerk $2,000, Assistant $1,200, Secretary of State $1,500 and double fees, Comptroller $2,000, Supt. of Common Schools $2,000, Private Secretary to Governor $500 and double fees, Solicitors and Attorney General $40 for each Court; the several Clerks of Courts, double fees; Chief Clerk of the Auditor of Accounts $2,000, Librarian $500; Reporter of Supreme Court $800, Clerk $600 and double fees.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Commissioners of Appraisement in regard to equalizing the prices of provisions, &c., throughout the State. Ordered to be printed and referred.

A message proposing to appoint a joint select committee on that part of the Governor's Message in reference to sheep raising was concurred in, and Messrs. Young, Pitchford and Patrick appointed the Senate branch of said committee.

The following engrossed bills were received from the House and read the first time:

A bill in relation to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. [Appropriates $35,000 for its maintenance.]

A bill in relation to trading with slaves.

A resolution in regard to comparing the polls for Member of Congress in the 10th District.

A resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Duplin.

A bill to amend the law in relation to depositions. [Allows the depositions of Presidents of Colleges to be taken as evidence.]

A resolution in regard to printing additional copies of the Treasurer's report.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Statesville. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Outlaw—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to enquire into the expediency of taxing slaves uniformly throughout the State. Adopted.

Mr. Hall—A bill to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Company. Referred.

The bill in relation to frauds and frandulent conveyances being reported against by the Judiciary Committee, failed to pass its second reading.

A bill relieving those who have employed substitutes in the Confederate army from duty in the Home Guard was, on motion of Mr. Matthews, laid on the table.

Mr. Bagley nominated several persons for Justices of the Peace for Pasquotank county. Concurred in and sent to the House.

Mr. Sharpe—A bill to release Absalom and Eliza Troupman from the bonds of matrimony. Rejected. [Mr. Graham bringing it to the notice of the Senate that the passage of the bill would be a direct violation of the Constitution.]

Mr. Murrill—A resolution proposing that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 7th of December. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Chatham, the Senate adjourned to Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 30.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. McCormick, from the Committee on the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, reported "a bill concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

On motion of Mr. McCormick, the rules were suspended and the bill put on its second and third reading.

On motion of Mr. Person, the bill was amended so as to fix the annual State appropriation for the support of the Asylum at thirty-five thousand dollars. The bill then passed its several readings.

Mr. Costner introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the legality and justice of Railroad Companies farming out their respective roads to Express Companies, deriving indirectly therefrom greater profits than they are allowed by their charters to make, and thus doing manifest injury to the public interests. Adopted.

Mr. Foy introduced a resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to propose certain amendments to the Tithing Law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harris of Chatham—A bill for the regulation of slave labor when impressed to work on the public defences. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ritter—A bill to amend "an act to prohibit the distillation of spiritous liquors. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McKay—A bill to incorporate the Pettigrew Monument Association. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The special order being the bill reported from the select committee, entitled "a bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Sherwood moved to amend the first section so as to require drills but once in every three months, instead of monthly drills.

Mr. Harris of Chatham, moved to amend the amendment by striking out "three and inserting two," but subsequently withdrew the motion. The question recurring,

Messrs. Cobb and Carter opposed the amedment.—The latter thought that twelve drills a year were barely sufficient to preserve the Home Guard organization, and this was all the bill proposed. At furthest but twelve days were demanded of the citizen for the purpose of drill. This requirement was no hardship and would not interfere materially with agricultural or mechanical pursuits.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a division of the question was ordered. On motion of Mr. Sherwood the ayes and nays were ordered. The House refused to strike out. Ayes 14, nays 69.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out the proviso at the close of the 2d section which prohibits the use of the Home Guard in arresting deserters and recusant conscripts beyond the limits of their respective counties. He proposed annulling this proviso because all the deserters might gather in one county and defy the law with impunity.

Mr. McKay opposed the amendment. He thought if it were adopted the farming interest would be injuriously affected. He understood that a force would be organized by the Confederate Government in the several States for the arrest of recusant conscripts and deserters which would doubtless be adequate to these purposes.

Mr. Person urged the adoption of the amendment. He said that ample power should be given the Governor to enforce the law and to prevent the escape of conscripts and skulkers from one county to another. The amendment conferred this power, and he for one was willing to trust him with its exercise. He could not think that the Governor would abuse or pervert it.

The question recurring, the amendment was adopted. Ayes 58, noes 32.

Mr. Waddell moved to amend the 3d section, 15th line, by striking out the words "of the counties in which they reside. [The effect of this amendment would be to call into service the persons exempted from Home Guard duty whenever the State is invaded.]

Mr. Carter opposed the amendment on the ground that its adoption would render all the exemptions nugatory. The State was already invaded, and the invasion was likely to be a permanent one.

Mr. Waddell withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Beall offered an amendment authorizing the Governor, in his discretion, to call out the classes exempted in case of invasion or insurrection. Not agreed to.

Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, moved to amend, by adding to the list of exemptions in Section 3, the word "shoemakers." Not agreed to.

Mr. Craig moved to amend by inserting after the word "academies" the words "chairman of Common Schools for each county." Not agreed to.

Mr. Russ moved to amend by exempting persons having substitutes in the army over fifty years of age. Not agreed to.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, moved to amend by exempting "all regular tanners," and modified the amendment by adding, at Mr. McKay's suggestion, the words "tanning for the public." The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCormick moved to amend by exempting "Wardens of the Poor." Not agreed to.

Mr. Wallen moved to amend by exempting "one Salt Commissioner for each county." Not agreed to.

Mr. Keener moved to amend by exempting "wheelwrights." Not agreed to.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by providing that exemptions made in the third section shall be in addition to and exclusive of the exemptions made in the existing law. Adopted.

Mr. Watson moved to amend by adding after the word "employees" in the third section the words "who are not already enrolled in the Confederate service." Not agreed to.

Mr. Shober moved to amend by adding a proviso authorizing further exemptions in the discretion of the Governor. Adopted.

Mr. Love moved to amend by inserting an additional proviso, to wit: that members of the Legislature under forty-five years of age shall not be exempt.—Not agreed to.

Mr. Person moved to amend the first section by adding after the words "repel invasion and suppress insurrection" the words "or to execute the laws of the State." Adopted.

Mr. Carter moved to amend 3d section by exempting a public goaler in each county. Not agreed to.

Mr. Stancill moved to amend by striking out in 1st section all after the enacting clause—in 2d section all after the word "deserters," and the whole of sections 3 and 5. Not agreed to.

Mr. Grissom moved that the House adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Person moved to amend by adding, at the close of section 6, the words "and shall be under the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States." Not agreed to.

The bill then passed its second reading.

A message was received from the Senate, asking concurrence in certain nominations of Justices of the Peace for Pasquotank county. The Housed concurred.

The Speaker laid before the House "a statement of the condition of the Bank of Charlotte," which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Carter moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Mr. Stanford moved to amend by substituting 7 o'clock to-night. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on Mr. Carter's motion, the House was adjourned accordingly.

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT.

Philosophising on the present military situation the *Examiner* says:

The Southern people never had greater reason to be serious and anxious than at this moment. We pass through the worst crisis of the war within the next week. The Northern press has afforded repeated warnings and intimations that this campaign would not be allowed to close without a complete trial of military strength on the whole line of battle; and, as usual, their menace is fulfilled by the act of the Northern Government.

Meade is about to attempt on the Rapidan what Grant and Thomas have succeeded in accomplishing on the Tennessee. He has been reinforced to the utmost limit of the Federal resources, and every new incident indicates an intention to deliver a full blow at the army of Northern Virginia. He will probably have the advantage of numbers—our army of position. In so much, the situation is parallel to that of Lookout Mountain. But the parallel extends no further. Lee is not Bragg; nor are the veterans of twenty victories the same material which composed that "centre left wing" which lately gave way in "considerable disorder" because it chose to believe that another wing, which had bravely held its ground, was beaten.

It is not probable that the operations commenced at Lookout Mountain have been concluded. If we are to judge the future by the past, Grant will press his success as he did after Grand Gulf—let us hope with a very different result. The late army of Tennessee, now of Northern Georgia, must be sensible that it fights on the Chickamauga for home and all that it contains. Unless its handling is absolutely imbecile, it will prove difficult to move from the banks of the Chickamauga; and Grant is likely to find its fields not less fatal to the laurels of Chattanooga than to those won by Rosecrans on the same spot with more facility.

The least favorable fact of the situation is the separation of Longstreet with one of the best corps of the Confederate army, from either of the two scenes on which its presence might turn the scale of fortune.—We know little yet of the strategetic results of the late action. It is commonly apprehended that the defeat and retreat of Bragg will render it difficult, if not impossible, for Longstreet to reform his connection with him. But this is not supported by any known fact. The distance of Bragg's present position from that which his army occupied, when Longstreet left him on his bootless expedition into East Tennessee, is not great. The Chickamauga is but ten miles from Lookout Mountain, and though that will make a great difference in the power of Grant to attack with success, it may not interfere with Longstreet's communication with his superior, if it should be considered desirable to rejoin him. At the worst, a retreat up the railroad into Southwestern Virginia is always easy. From that point the force might be sent either to Lee or Bragg. It cannot, however, be denied that such a movement would require time, and the campaign of this year will most probably be concluded, for good or evil, both in Virginia and Georgia, before the sun sets on the fiast day of December.

"The Old Story."—Among the batch of Yankee prisoners who arrived at Atlanta on Friday afternoon, says the *Confederacy*, might have been seen, apart from the rest, a fair haired youth, not exceeding eighteen, and in form as fragile as a girl.

Suspicion being aroused, an examination discovered the party to be Miss Franc Miller, of the 32d New York Regiment.

She came into our lines about a week ago, near Tuscumbia, Alabama, accompanied by a gaunt fellow, Isaac James, by name. They said they were tired of the service and wanted to go home. The girl had enlisted when the war began, and has fought through nearly all the battles of the West. Love—that knavish elf—was the inspiring cause of her martial peregrination. Her "true love" (the aforesaid Isaac James) had "gone in," and she couldn't feel it in her heart to stay at home; so she 'listed too, and has marched and battled by his side until now. The pair exhibit great affection, and declare if they ever get "in lines," they'll desert in a body.

The Provost Marshal has sent them forward to Richmond.

Cotton Through the Blockade.—The Wilmington *Journal* of the 27th ult. says:

We have for sometime noticed the mistaken notion prevailing in regard to the amount of cotton which goes out of the country through the blockade. We are being drained of our cotton says one paper: We are keeping the spindles of Old and New England going by permitting shipments to be made from Wilmington and Charleston, says another, and we remarked a day or two since an allusion to this in the Savannah *Republican*, a highly intelligent and usually well posted paper, in which large transactions made in cotton in Liverpool are referred to the supply obtained through the blockade. One would think that millions, or at least hundreds of thousands of bales had gone out in this way, and no doubt many people do think so.

In order to arrive at something definite upon this subject, we procured this morning, from the Custom House here, the following statement of the exports of cotton from this port for the three first quarters of the present year:

Exports of Cotton from the Port of Wilmington from January to 30th September, 1863.

	Bales.
First Quarter,	4,[illegible]
2d. do.,	4,[illegible]
3d. do.,	10,[illegible]
Total,	20,[illegible]

Say that the current quarter equals or exceeds the last, which it will no doubt do, still the whole exports for the year will not exceed fifty thousand bales. A few bales or a few hundred bales, may have been smuggled out, but altogether too few to take into account.

All the blockade runners east of the Mississippi have not taken out more than as much more. They cannot have done it. The reports of all the Confederate ports do not show 150,000 bales; nor do we think that much more has gone or will have gone during the year, even to include the cotton crossed over the Rio Grande from Brownesville, Texas, to Matamoras, in the Mexican Department of Tamaulipas.

Much cotton has no doubt been wasted, damaged, rotted, as may be seen at almost any railroad depot, and in this way the stock in the country has been reduced to an extent far beyond even the loss by burning or the devastations of the enemy.

Latest from Vicksburg.—The *Mississippian* has intelligence from Vicksburg to the 3d inst. The report, published a short time since, relative to the arrival of numerous transports with Yankee soldiers, is contradicted. No troops had arrived there, except three negro regiments from Millikin's Bend. There had been but one or two boat arrivals per week for some time, the Yankees being afraid, on account of our guerillas, to attempt frequent navigation of the river above or below. The citizens had learned that the city would be garrisoned by negro regiments the coming winter, and were appreciating a perfect reign of terror.

The military commission appointed by Grant to meet on the 1st October, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining into the claims of owners of property in the city—in other words, to require the citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government—had not met, but it was thought would do so on the 4th inst. The "loyal citizens" appointed on this commission are Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Judge Hoople. Grant's order had not been enforced in any way, but few persons had taken the oath. Those who took it did so of their own choice. The generality of the citizens were as true as ever to the cause. They were suffering much, and presented appearances of great sadness, but were yet hopeful, believing that the time for the deliverance from Federal rule could not be very far distant. There was a universal disgust among all classes for everything relating to the Yankees, and but three or four young ladies had civilly received any of them as visitors.

Many persons, unable to get away from the city, find employment to make a living, were engaged in teaching little schools. The school in the basement of the Methoeist Church, taught by Yankees, and attended by three hundred and fifty negro men, women and children, was to be removed to the Baptist Church, which was unpaired. There was no foundation for the report that Prof. F. M. Stevens was teaching the negro school in the Methodist Church. He had nothing to do with that or any institution of learning.

The Yankees were constructing a railroad along Church to Jackson street, and the work was progressing rapidly. The negro draymen were loud in their complaints against this enterprise, saying that the Yankees were building the railroad just to cheat them out of their rights.

There was a general stagnation of business, and no encouragement given to any department of trade by those in authority. Some of the citizens seemed to take it as an indication that the Yankees expected not to be able to hold the city long, though the fortifications were being strengthend and extended. The houses of Captain Cown, Benj. Hardaway and Mrs. Irvin, had been torn down to give place to fortifications.

The Yankees appeared to live and move in a state of trepidation from fear of Lee's cavalry.

Secession.

Children unborn will curse the word and those who employed it to plunge the country into the horrors that now beset us, but we use it because none other will answer our purpose. Will there be more secession? We believe there will. Will some of the States whose independence we are fighting for secede from us? We believe they will.

A late issue of the Knoxville *Register*, now published at Atlanta, says:

Tennessee seceded by the voice of her people to plunge into a fearful *war already began*; may the time come when the West will secede to secure *peace and independence*? The West can only gain independence by the restoration of *peace*, as Tennessee see resolved to secure it through the bloodiest of revolutions. How otherwise can peace ever be restored, and why is it improbable that Illinois would do what Tennesse has done, when the end to be gained is as desirable as the calamities to be avoided are great and enduring. To hasten such results we have written of this subject, and yet the spirit of justice would impugn motives instead of answering arguments. We have yet to find a man who believes that peace can be otherwise made than through the supremacy of the bayonet and of the several States. Let them first fulfil its mission, and then the other comes in the battle-field, rare monuments over the graves of the dead, and provides the happiness and glories of the future.

The Piedmont Railroad.—The Danville *Register* of the 27th ult. says:

It will appear from an advertisement to that effect that the freight trains on this road commenced running on Monday, the 23d inst. In a short time transportation can be had over this line as far as Reidsville, which is about half way between Danville and Greensboro. *The interval between these places will have to be supplied with wagons until the completion of the road.* We understand that it is the purpose of the Confederate Government to have a large number of wagons on the road between Greensboro and Reidsville, at an early day, for the purpose of transporting supplies of corn and bacon from the Gulf States for Gen. Lee's army, and that depots of provisions will be established for the storage of large quantities of supplies at Danville and Greensboro' and at intermediate points between the places.

It is thought that with the present working force employed on the Piedmont road, the cars may probably run through by the 1st of July, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP, ON THE 29TH DAY OF NOVEMber, 1863, by Mauray Smith, living thirteen miles north-west from Raleigh, in the county of Wake, a certain stray MARE MULE, of a light mouse color; supposed to be twelve years old, and appraised at five hundred dollars, and by the said Mauray Smith entered on my Stray-Book. D. A. WICKER,
Dec 1-tf Ranger.

NOTICE.

REV. WILLIAMSON HARRIS WILL ADDRESS the members of the General Assembly and the public generally, in the Commons Hall, this evening at 7 o'clock, upon the policy and importance of organizing a Volunteer Navy.
Dec 1-1t

PIANO TUNING.

PROF. MATHEWS WILL BE IN RALEIGH FOR the purpose of tuning pianos on Tuesday, December 1st. Names may be left at Mr. Pomeroy's Bookstore.
Terms—Fifteen dollars for ordinary cases of tuning. Regulating action, strings, &c., extra. Nov 1-1t